Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

237

NUMBER 1248.] THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1796. [VOLUME X.

FOR SALE.

The Brig PUNCH,

An entire new veſſel, built, finiſhed and fitted in the beſt manner. One hundred and thirty-ſix tons burthen, and will ſail remarkably faſt. For terms apply to Mr. N. Sage, at the George tavern, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Auguſt 26, 1796. §10.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—ſhe may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence, her ſails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29, §

FOR SALE,

The ſhip STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter,

LYING at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 3200 barrels, is two years old, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—For terms apply to THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

Who have alſo for ſale ſaid veſſels cargo—conſiſting of—
Wine and Porter bottles,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.
Pipes in boxes
Earthen-Ware in crates.
Grindſtones, Coals, Whiting, &c.

Aug. 29 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP

LIGHT-HORSE,

LYING at Meſſ. J. & R. Waln's wharf, two hundred and ſeventy tons burthen, a ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, and well found. For terms apply to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

Sept. 1. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT FOURTH PROOF

Jamaica Spirits;

And to diſpoſe of,

The fine, faſt-ſailing ſchooner

SWALLOW,

Of Baltimore, about 140 tons burthen.

Auguſt 29. dtf

At South-ſtreet wharf,

WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inſt Auguſt, by ſnow Hope, from Jamaica, and ſloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince,

300 Hhds. COFFEE,
70 Hhds. SUGAR.

Alſo, the cargo of the Swediſh brig Guſtaf Adolphe, capt. Ramſtre, from Gibraltar,

1ſt and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhds.
Hazle Nuts in ſacks
St. Ubes SALT, for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

For Charter,

The ſaid brig

GUSTAF ADOLPHE,

A Swede, with a Mediterranean paſs, a very fine veſſel, about 200 tons burthen. Aug. 18. §2weo2w

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For Sale,

Or for Charter to the Weſt-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now diſcharging at Latimer's wharf. This veſſel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as ſoon as diſcharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28 §

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road, containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 9. eo.] Surviving Executor.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. tf

Juſt Arrived,

In the Snow Boſton, James Kirkpatrick, maſter from Liverpool,

5000 Buſhels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Aſſortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-ſtreet wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

French Goods.

Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,

20 Trunks, 1 Caſe } Ladies' SHOES of all colors ſorts and ſizes
1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS
1 Ditto Fine LAWN
1 Ditto beſt fine CAMBRIC
1 Ditto Ladies' beſt ſhammy and Grenoble Gloves
For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

aug. 24 §.

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogſheads
Claret, genuine old, in caſes
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Baſket Salt, in hogſheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Ruſſia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary. by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

FOR SALE,

A Complete Font of Brevier,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilſon & Sons, Glaſgow, and will be ſold at coſt & charges. Alſo for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chaſes.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the Unitde States, 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet. Aug 19 §4w

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At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of Directors for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, holden at Paterſon, July 8, 1796,

RESOLVED, That a ſpecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the firſt Monday being the third day of October next, at Paterſon, by ten of the clock of the ſame day; then and there to take into conſideration the propriety of diſſolving the ſaid corporation, agreeably to the law in ſuch caſe made and provided—and the Stockholders are earneſtly requeſted to attend the ſaid meeting in perſon or by proxy.

Auguſt 27 dt30thO

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, iſſued by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of the Treaſury, in the name of Roger Griswold, Eſq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, ſix per cent. domeſtic ſtock, No. 13,902—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dollars.

1 ditto, three per cent. domeſtic ſtock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred ſtock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are ſuppoſed to have been loſt or ſtolen in this city ſome time in December or January laſt.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

A very valuable MERCHANT MILL,

A DISTILLERY and BREWERY, and ſundry STONE QUARRIES to be let

I will rent my merchant Mill at the little Falls of Potowmac, for any term not leſs than ſeven, nor more than eleven years, from the firſt day of September next. The mill-houſe is 42 by 40 feet, three ſtories high, built with ſtone, and has in it three pairs of French Burr Stones, two overſhot 18 feet water wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs with diſpatch, and at as little expenſe as poſſible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where craft, of any burthen may deliver grain and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George Town and the City of Waſhington, about 3 miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This ſituation, aided by a ſufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extenſive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the diſtance to it being from 8 to 10 miles leſs than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone Coopers' ſhop, a ſtone granary, and a commodious miller's houſe. At the landing aforeſaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardneſs and probably will be finiſhed the enſuing fall.

There are alſo on the premiſes, a Brewery and Diſtillery, built with ſtone, in them are three ſtills, two coppers or boilers, with every neceſſary article, all new, and in good order, and ſufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Diſtillery upon a very extenſive plan. This property I will rent for the ſame term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premiſes, and along the banks of the river, where craft may load with eaſe and diſpatch, is an immenſe quantity of building and foundation ſtones. Four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with eaſe: the ſtone taken from theſe quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other ſtone brought to it. I will rent theſe quarries ſeparately or together as may beſt ſuit.

On the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the mill, is a ſtone Dwelling-houſe, large enough for the accommodation of a family: alſo, a kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, &c. and a garden, encloſed and in cultivation, the ſoil of which is equal in goodneſs to any in this ſtate. I will alſo rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Diſtillery is a Smith's ſhop, in which is a complete ſet of Blackſmith's tools, which I will alſo rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blackſmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the ſtone quarries, I will ſell three craſts, which were built for the purpoſe of carrying ſtone: they will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Diſtillery, with their appurtenances, will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and muſt be ſo returned, at the expiration of the leaſe or leaſes.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, Aug. 16—25 §3w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,
Doreas, &c. Alſo,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

FOR SALE,

COFFEE, in hhds. bbls. & bags
COTTON, of Demerara, and } entitled to drawback
SOAL-LEATHER

Alſo,

BOSTON BEEF, and Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

Apply to ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.
No. 5 ſouth Water-ſtreet.

8 mo. 20. §3w

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for ſale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 21 § No 12 north Third-ſtreet.

Carolina Rice,

In tierces—

A few pipes of fourth proof Brandy,
7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
For Sale by

Gurney & Smith.

Auguſt 31. d6

Dutch Goods,

Received by the Pennſylvania, from Amſterdam.

GIN, in pipes
Morlaix, Ticklenburgs, Oſnaburgs } In Bales
German, Haerlem } Stripes, in caſes
Hollands, Ravens, } DUCK, in ditto
Bedticks, in ditto
Brittagnes, Platilles } in ditto

For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Aug. 29 §

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the ſhop of WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church,

A PRINT, entitled

The SWAN *and the* WICK,

Or the *Treaty* of *Amity* and *Commerce* ſcornfully rejected.

May be had at the ſame place—

PORCUPINE, a print.
The BLUE SHOP, a pamphlet.
A PILL FOR P. P. do.
The IMPOSTOR DETECTED, do.

Sept. 5 3

For Sale,

A Three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.

Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place is wanted by a perſon properly qualified, and whoſe character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11 tf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former acts for that purpoſe.—That there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneled work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon ſulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Daniel S. Clair, Eſq in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of Abraham Dubois, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authorized to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection, at Philadelphia, 21ſt July, 1796. § 30

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Auguſt 26. dtf

St. CROIX SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Landing from on board the ſchooner Little Tom, Capt. Thomas Dennett, at Race-ſtreet wharf,

A choice parcel of St. Croix Sugar, and a few hogſheads of Molaſſes.

For Sale by

Pragers and Co.

Auguſt 30 d10

Mordecai Lewis

HAS FOR SALE,

NANKEENS, long and ſhort.
China, well aſſorted.
Quickſilver.
Diapers
Baftas.
Coſſas.
Bandano Handkerchiefs.
Roll Brimſtone.

Sept. 6. tt&ſim

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip STAR, Capt. Vanneman,

About 150,000 Bottles,

From Briſtol——For Sale by

F. Coppinger.

Auguſt 31- eot

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the laſt arrivals from Europe and the Eaſt Indies, a well ſelected aſſortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muſlins embroidered with gold and ſilver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, luteſtrings and colored Perſians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and ſhort Nankeens
Engliſh Mantuas of the firſt quality
Damaſk table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hoſiery, an elegant aſſortment
Thread and cotton do
Umbrellas—green ſilk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Iriſh Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Prime St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

Landing at Cliffords Wharf, from on board the brig Pragers, Capt. Thomas Watſon—

And For Sale by

Pragers & co.

Auguſt 26. d10t.

Great is TRUTH and muſt prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale at No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet by J. ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.
Biſhop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reaſon,*

And the only anſwer to the Second Part.

Auguſt 30. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church,

WATSON'S

Apology for the Bible;

Being a complete Refutation of that blaſphemous work falſely called the "Age of Reaſon."

This moſt excellent performance is now in the octavo ſize, on fine paper, and at ſo low a price as *three-eighths of a dollar*, which, it is hoped, will be a mean of giving it an extenſive currency among readers of every claſs.

September 7. 3t.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By H. & P. RICE, No. 16, Second-ſtreet, and No. 50, Market ſtreet.

A VISIT TO THE

Philadelphia Priſon;

BEING an accurate and particular Deſcription of the wiſe and humane Adminiſtration adopted in every part of that building; containing alſo an account of the gradual reformation and preſent improved ſtate of the Penal Laws of Pennſylvania; with Obſervations on the injuſtice and impolicy of capital puniſhments.

Together with an Appendix,

Containing tables of crimes, and quarterly ſtatements of the expenditures of the Priſon, with the amount of the labour of the convicts.

By a Gentleman of South-Carolina

"Lay the axe to the root and teach governments humanity. It is their ſanguinary puniſhments which corrupt mankind." [*Rights of Man.*]

Sept. 7. def

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Partnerſhip between ROBERT ANDREWS and DAVID MEREDITH, under the firm of ANDREWS and MEREDITH, being diſſolved. All perſons who are indebted to, or who have claims againſt the ſaid houſe, are requeſted to apply for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, So. Wharves.

Sept. 6, 1796. d tf

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by ſeveral of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as ſecured to Dr ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with inſtruments and directions neceſſary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly uſeful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breaſt, ſide, ſtomach, back, rheumatiſms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithſtanding the utility of this practice, it is not preſumed but there are caſes in which this and every other remedy may ſometimes fail.

June 2, tuw

Evening School,

No. 201, ARCH STREET.

S. LEWIS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Evening School for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will commence on Monday, 12th September, for the winter season.

Sept. 8. d4

To be Sold,

A valuable Lot of Ground,

AT the south-east corner of Market and Front-streets, extending on Maket-street one hundred feet, to the house occupied by R. Aitkin and Son, and twenty-five feet on Front-street, with the buildings thereon—The corner house, now in possession of James Stokes, is well known, having been many years occupied as the merchants coffee house. It is proposed to divide the ground into convenient lots for stores, for which, from its excellent situation for business, it seems particularly suited; or, if most agreeable to purchasers, it will be sold together.

For terms apply to

Israel Pleasants, or
Charles & Joseph Pleasants.

Sept. 8. dtf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

From the Compting-House of RALPH MATHER, No. 12, Quarry-street, on Saturday or Sunday night last, the following NOTES, *&c.*

	DOLLARS.
John Nicholson, to Moorhouse, due Nov. 1, 1797, bearing interest, - -	5000
David Allison to James Cramond, due in March last, - - - -	4075
J. W. & W. Gibbs to Ralph Mather, at 70 days, August 20th, - - -	1681 98
Ferdinand Gourdon to Ralph Mather, at four months, August 17th, - - -	264 13
Benjamin Chamberlain, at 60 days, August 6,	213 53
Affleck to Jos. Buswell, at 6 months, dated May - - - - -	180 64
Parker and Greaves to Ralph Mather, on demand - - - - - -	100
A bill by Harford to Harford, not accepted,	181l. sterling.

Likewise, the Titles of some Estates, Mortgages, &c.

Whosoever brings the thief or thieves to justice, shall have the above reward.

As the papers in question can be of no use to any other person, the bills having been stopped payment, request the perpetrators may be searched after with all imaginable care

September 6. tw&sf6t

Will be Landed To-morrow,

From on board the Schooner Molly, Capt. Willet, at Morton's Wharf,

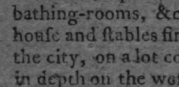
31 Pipes of Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
15 Hhds 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
16 Barrels and 14 Bags of Coffee, and
24 Boxes of Aloes,
} entitled to drawback.

FOR SALE BY

Wharton & Lewis.

Who have also for sale,

40 Half pipes Madeira Wine,



And the said Schooner,

As she came from sea, burthen about 500 barrels; if not sold in a few days she will take in some freight for Salem.

Sept. 8, 1796. d3

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 t&f

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

t&f

6th month 24th, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been reduced in his circumstances, by sundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to satisfy his just debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all persons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session to be held on the first Monday of November next, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON

Easton, 1st of the 9th month, 1796. 1awtttMN

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of SOUTHWARK,

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tuf&stf

A Handsome, well-broke

SADDLE HORSE,

For Sale enquire at the Conestogo Stable's, the owner having no use for him.

Aug. 22 m&s4w

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

On the republication of the Odes of Jonathan Pindar, Poet Laureat of the Democratic Society, deceased.

OLD lies, new-vamp'd—grown rank and stale,
To print anew is wanton waste;
Philip will damn the niggard sale,
Then curse the age for lack of taste.

Old lies, new-vamp'd—obscure as night,
Design'd our patriots to abuse;
May serve to drain off rage and spite,
But will not sell, please or amuse.

The time is past when smutty rhymes,
Replete with envy, falsehood, hate,
Could raise a foul belief of crimes,
To damn the good, convulse the state,

Philip, let dear experience teach,
Your genius has a fatal kink;
Your object you can never reach,
'Till men shall cease to feel and think.

From the NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL.

KNOWLEDGE is the illumination of the mind. Ignorance is therefore its darkness. This illumination is made by an object shining full upon the mind. This shining of the object is the perception which the mind has of the object. This perception of the object is attained by reading and thought. Reading and thought are therefore essential to mental light. Mental darkness is directly opposite to mental light, and is therefore produced by a neglect of reading and thought. Any man might read and think a little, therefore any man might know a little. Any man might read and think upon subjects this year, which he did not last year, therefore any man might know more this year than he did last year; and consequently, the reason why men will be ignorant, is, they will not read and think.

Knowledge is as necessary to the mind as light is to the body; without light the body stumbles and falls upon every thing that lies in the way, so without knowledge the mind is forever blundering upon error and falshood

Man in proportion to his knowledge, rises in the scale of intellectual dignity, and approaches in the same proportion towards the state of angels; therefore he sinks in proportion to his ignorance, and approaches towards the state of brutes.

Our knowledge cannot be calculated by the number of books which we have read, or possess, but by the number of our ideas—If we could count over our ideas as often as we do our books, or dollars, we would generally know how much we do know; and as generally be surprised that the number of our books and dollars, is as great as that of our ideas.

A man never knows what he wants, until he knows what he has; so a man never knows his own ignorance until he knows his own knowledge; therefore every man ought to count his ideas as carefully as he does his dollars.

The way to grow rich, is to be frugal, and industrious in the acquisition of property, and careful in the management of it; so the way to gain knowledge, is to be careful and industrious in getting and retaining ideas. The farmer or mechanic does and gains something this day which he did not do and gain yesterday; by these means his treasure is increased, for cents make dismes and dismes make dollars: so if we every day, gain a distinct thought upon any subject, we shall soon have a thought upon every subject.

ÆNEAS.

MAN is a social creature; his wants render society necessary, and his disposition prompts him to connect himself with his fellows. In every society there must be an oneness; for to suppose every individual unconnected with the rest, is to suppose that there is no society at all. That oneness which exists in a society is not personal but political: the oneness of a society seems to lie in these two things, in its object, and in its laws. The object is the good of the whole; the laws are adopted by mutual consent, and every one pledges himself for his obedience. This political oneness may very well be compared to that in the human body. Every member does its part for the good of the whole—the body is governed by instinct and reason. It is impossible that instinct and reason in all the thousands of the human race, should point out the same thing, at the same time, as being conducive to the public good; for we find, by daily intercourse with mankind, that their opinions are nearly as different as their features; therefore the opinion of every man cannot be received as rules of conduct, by that community to which he belongs. Hence arises the necessity of legislators to enact laws which may be binding upon every subject. In consequence of that natural variety in opinions, and proneness which is in the mind of man to vice, executive officers are necessary in every government upon earth.

The design of government, is to produce the interest or happiness of the State. Hence we see some beauty and propriety in this passage of scripture; "Let every soul be subject to the high powers, for there is no power but of *God*, the powers that be are ordained of *God*." It is not said, let every soul be subject to a MONARCHY, or ARISTOCRACY, or even to a DEMOCRACY; but to the powers that be, that is, to present existing governments.

Sometimes a revolt is necessary and justifiable. When a government produces more evil than good to the State, and when modest and manly remonstrances cannot prevail upon the rulers to alter the nature and operations of government, then a revolt is necessary and justifiable. The necessity in this case is founded on the interest of the State; it is justifiable upon this principle, that the present government is no government at all. The design of all government is to secure the interest and happiness of the people; therefore if a present supposed government is manifestly evil, and actually destroys the interest and happiness of the people, that State is at liberty, by the law of nature, to declare that their government, is no government, consequently laws made by such authority, are not binding, and disobedience is obedience to a higher law, viz. the law of nature. Hence were I an Irishman, I would be a Revolutionist.

In America, we have a demi-aristocratic democracy. Our laws are generally deemed as reasonable, virtuous and salutary to the nation. They must be so, notwithstanding they may oppose the interest of a few individuals, if upon principles of equity they are calculated to produce the good of the nation. It is an obvious fact, that every American enjoys, or might enjoy, every liberty and privilege which any citizen in any country could reasonably desire. Our persons, property and character are secured to us by the laws of the land. No American is born to power, but must be chosen by the voice of the people. Nothing can be a greater stimulous to virtue and political worth than this. Every man has the way to greatness and honour before him. Let him convince the people that he is a man of superior talents and virtue, and they will confer a proper dignity upon him From these facts I infer, that a revolt at this time is unnecessary and unjustifiable. These things being so, what propriety, what wisdom is in all those declamations against government, which from day to day we see and hear? Are they not calculated to sow the seeds of discontent, the foundation of every political mischief? If we suppose the measures of government to be wrong, would it not be more wise, more modest, and more manly to petition for a revisal, or alteration, than to cry out, "our liberty is losing or lost. Oh! the deception of Congress! the treachery, the speculation, the Britainism of our great men! This man is an aristocrat, that a demagogue; down with them! they ought never to govern the Americans again."

Such exclamations as these are the native effusions of a mind maddened by disappointment or interest, ignorance or pride; sure they cannot be the dictates of sober sense.

I am very far from thinking that every declaimer against government is sentimentally opposed to her measures: But some artful men have seen the way to popularity in a government like ours; they cried out against present measures, and endeavoured to persuade the people that all was not right; the next step was to insinuate themselves into the good opinion of the people, then their election was sure. Others have seen how happily they have succeeded, and so follow on. Others again rail at government just because they dare to do it; and because it is agreeable to those to whom they are dupes.

For my own part, when I see a man genteely dressed, with the constitution or a newspaper in his hand, haranguing his neighbours, or a croud, upon the follies, or vices of government, I cannot help thinking he will be a candidate at our next election, and that his conduct speaks this langnage, *please to send me, and I will do your business much better than those villains now in office.*

The very circumstance of allowing ourselves to speak against government, has a tendency to bend our minds that way; and it may be very probable that many who began without design, now continue their opposition from a fixed belief that they are right: but it would, no doubt, be very ungenerous to say, that every one who is opposed to the measures of government, has formed his sentiments in this way—differences in political opinions, may arise upon the same general principles, that they do on other subjects, from the native difference in the minds of men, and from the different books they read or different company they keep. Different sentiments may be of essential service in politics, as well as in religion: They will expose every subject to a full discussion, and thus more accurately discover the truth, than if there had been no opposition. But one thing is certain, that men of principle are generally men of moderation and candour—there is something in a consciousness of innocency, which gives sobriety and dignity to what a man says and does—it does not need those other aids, which are necessarily employed by those who are hurried on by disappointment, interest and passion; men of principle will at least suppose it possible that they may be mistaken, and therefore cannot feel a disposition to palm their opinions by any unjust measures. Moderation, modesty, and a spirit of honest investigation become man, who is born like the wild ass's colt, and arrives to eminence, and knowledge, and virtue by slow degrees. Therefore if we do not fully approve the measures of government, let us remonstrate with wisdom and prudence, and remember that the powers that be, are ordained of GOD—and as long as we have such a government, as friends and enemies acknowledge, *let us be obedient for conscience sake.*

ÆNEAS.

Mecklenburg, July 21.

LONDON, June 8.

The disorder called St. Anthony's fire is very prevalent at present, and has in some cases terminated fatally, by bringing on a brain fever, that very shortly puts an end to the patient's existence.

A subject of great importance to the commercial world is likely soon to find its way into the court of king's bench. The silks on board the Mediterranean fleet, captured last winter, by admiral Richery, and carried into Cadiz, were pretended to be, or were brought by a Spanish company, at the head of which was the marquis d'Iranda. These silks have never been regularly condemned as a lawful prize; and have moreover been shipped for London, contrary to the act of navigation. A ship, laden with some of these silks, and valued at 120,000l. sterling, is arrived in the river from Cadiz, to the address of a principal commercial house in Old Bond-street. The underwriters who have paid losses formerly on these very silks, have petitioned to have the goods on board this ship stopped, which application the court of Admiralty has complied with. The attachment after being taken off, has been again renewed.

June 9.

Count Zepphelin having settled all the preliminaries to the matrimonial negociation between the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the princess Royal of England, orders have been issued to send a frigate immediately to the Elbe, for the purpose of bringing over his serene highness to this country, it being settled that the nuptials shall be celebrated at St. James's.

June 17.

In a discussion upon some insult which several members of the council of Five Hundred experienced, Tallien, not contented with the inveighing against the particular act from which it arose, launched out into general reflections upon the directory, affected to consider this insult as a more dangerous conspiracy against the National Representatives than that lately discovered, and lamented the progress of what he termed a *re-action*; by which he meant that the government had for some time past, in the disposal of places and the encouragement of individuals, discovered a strong partiality for the cause of royalty.

The appearance, the language, the late conduct of Tallien produced a general expression of indignation in the council, more vehement than decorous. Thibaudeau, a member of great character, in an eloquent and energetic speech, exposed the insidious declamations of Tallien. He displayed the indefatigable activity, the different shapes, the varying conduct and language of the party of Terror, and their restless artifices to acquire power; he recalled the massacrees of September and 31st May; the connection of the partizans of Terror with the late conspiracy; and in fine, the true re-action, which he said, proceeded from this detestable and sanguine faction.

The sentiments of the council seemed almost unanimous in favour of the proposition supported by Thibaudeau, and the sentiments he expressed. The character of Tallien appears to be perfectly understood, and to be completely detested. The temporary reputation acquired by this changing politician has been unable to efface the general character and impression of his life and of his conduct. Disappointed, perhaps, in his expectations of power and influence under the new constitution, he may have been induced to abet, or at least to wish success to the views of the Jacobins, and the authors of the late conspiracy. His language seems to support this conjecture. If these be his wishes, and if he spoke as the organ of the remnant of the system of Terror, the spirit and indignation displayed by the council of Five Hundred would infer, that the adherents of this system are few, and that among the respectable part of the assembly none were found to listen with approbation to his declamation.

But if the enemies of the present constitution, and the authors of the late conspiracy, expect support from some members of the legislature, the preservation of tranquilty will depend in a great measure upon the vigilance of the Directory, and the activity and vigor with which they employ the power which they possess. That they will bring into action, there can be little doubt. Their ambition will rally on the side of their virtue. They will exert the abilities which they unquestionably possess in the maintenance of order, and of that constitution which secures their own power. They will be seconded by the virtuous parts of the legislative bodies. At present, the great majority in both houses, seem cordially to co-operate with them. The French nation has suffered too much for the revival of the system of terror. They know its leaders too well to entrust them confidence or power. The bulk of the people are pleased with a government, which, combining the vigour of a monarchy with the forms of a republic, has flattered their national pride by a series of splendid and unrivalled success. From these causes, if the events to France did not set all conjecture at defiance, we should be inclined to speculate in favour of tranquility, and to conclude, that Paris will not be the scene of those sudden and rapid revolutions, by which it has been so much harrassed and disgraced.

Morning Chronicle.

DOMINICA, June 14.

To his Excellency Governor Hamilton, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

WE have the honour of waiting upon your excellency, as a deputation from the inhabitants of this island, to acquaint your excellency, that we have instructions to invest the sum of seven hundred pounds sterling in the purchase of plate, to be presented to your excellency, as a grateful testimony of the obligations due on the part of the colony, for those ready and vigourous exertions by which your excellency rescued our properties from the danger of a formidable invasion, and secured to us the present enjoyment of the blessings derived from the mild government of the British constitution.

In making your excellency acquainted with this proof of the public gratitude and esteem, it will afford particular satisfaction to us, to be enabled to acquaint the inhabitants of this island with your excellency's condescention to accept it.

We have the honour to be, very respectfully,
Your excellency's most obedient,
Very humble servants,
THOMAS DANIEL,
JAMES LAING.

Government-House, June 14, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

THE approbation of my conduct, expressed in very flattering terms, must be exceedingly gratifying to me, although sensible that I have done nothing more than my duty.

In accepting the very handsome testimonial offered by the inhabitants of this colony, I must not forget the advantages which I derived from various quarters.

The acquiescence of his Majesty's Council to the measures I proposed, and the spirit and alacrity displayed by the regulars, militia, and independent companies, in the execution of them, are not to be forgotten, and shall ever be remembered by me with gratitude.

I must entreat his Majesty's Attorney-General to accept my best thanks for the example he set, and which was so cheerfully followed by a number of the most respectable persons in public situations, exempted by law from serving in the militia.

The adopting a uniform, the practising the use of arms the tender of their servants and horses for the public service, and the taking upon them the defence of the north entrance into the town of Rosseau, of the prison, and the duty of Melville's battery, were the fairest proofs of their loyalty, and a useful example to the community.

My actual ſtate of health will, I hope, be taken into conſideration, if I do not, in ſtronger language expreſs the higher ſenſe I entertain of the honour conferred upon me by your addreſs.

HENRY HAMILTON.

To the Hon. Thomas Daniel, and
James Laing, Eſquire.

Legiſlature of BERMUDA, *July* 22.

To his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

The ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of BERMUDA.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of Bermuda, beg leave to repreſent to your excellency, that in conſequence of a certain memorial preſented to the houſe ſome time paſt, by a very reſpectable number of merchants and other inhabitants of the ſaid iſlands of Bermuda, complaining of the improper and oppreſſive conduct of the principal officers of the cuſtoms of theſe iſlands, and praying that we might, as the repreſentatives and guardians of the people, take ſuch meaſures as to obtain redreſs for the ſame, and to prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, have thot proper to originate an inquiry by means of a committee, ſelected from our houſe, inveſted with full power for the purpoſe of receiving evidence reſpecting the charges contained in the ſaid memorial.

And it is now painful to us to obſerve to your Excellency, that ſuch evidence, ſo far from proving the innocence of the ſaid officers, ſhews their conduct to have been unconſtitutional, and highly reprehenſible againſt whom it ſtands in proof, and as ſuch, we feel it a duty we owe ourſelves and our conſtituents, to come forward and charge the hon. John Stewart, Eſq. the collector of the cuſtoms, with having fought very improper means to vex and harraſs the trade of theſe iſlands, by ſubjecting the ſame to great inconvenience, without benefitting the revenue in the ſmalleſt degree; with having taken undue means to enſnare the innocent and fair trader, by admitting to an entry certain Liſbon wines, while the queſtion was ſubmitted to him, whether they could be legally entered or not, and after ſuch entry was completed, with having proceeded without loſs of time, to make ſeizure of the ſaid wines, together with the veſſel in which the ſame were laden, the proſecution of which property by the ſaid John Stewart, Eſq. though legally acquitted, was attended with the moſt ſerious injury and expence to the owners. Moreover, that the ſaid John Stewart, Eſq. in order the better to cover and conceal ſuch improper conduct, relative to the ſaid ſeizure, cauſed the leaf to be cut out of the cuſtom houſe books, on which was recorded the entry of the ſaid veſſel and cargo.

And we further charge the ſaid John Stewart, Eſq. the collector, and William Smith, Eſq. the comptroller of the cuſtoms, with the exerciſe of extortion in their offices, by exacting and receiving the payment of improper and unwarrantable fees, and the former with having exacted duties irregularly and improperly, and with having illegally detained the papers of veſſels clearing at the cuſtoms, until certain conditions preſcribed by the ſaid collector, and in one caſe irrevelant to the buſineſs of the ſaid veſſel, were complied with by the owners of the ſame, to the great oppreſſion of the trade of theſe iſlands, before ſtruggling under the moſt diſcouraging difficulties, and more eſpecially ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

We cannot but obſerve to your Excellency, that ſince the departure of the ſaid collector from theſe iſlands, and the controul of the Cuſtoms has devolved upon the gentleman who now officiates in his ſtead, the conduct of the one being contraſted with the other, tends to revive the remembrance of acts of overſtrained rigor and ſeverity, which might otherwiſe have been forgotten.

In order that your excellency may have every information which the houſe is in poſſeſſion of relative to the ſaid complaints, we beg leave to refer your Excellency to the depoſitions taken on the occaſion, and to the records of the Court of Vice Admiralty, in the caſes alluded to in the before mentioned memorial, but more particular to thoſe of the rig Somerſet and Tortola Packet, and ſloop Charmont; and as guardians of the people from whom we receive our appointment in the legiſlature of the contry, we feel ourſelves impelled to look up to yo Excellency as the repreſentative of our moſt gracious Sovereign, to exert that prerogative which for te wiſeſt purpoſes the conſtitution has veſted in the executive power, by removing the aforeſaid Officers, and thereby prevent their embarraſing the trade o theſe iſlands in the manner they have hitherto one, contrary to the ſpirit and intentions of the Revenue laws, and to the great prejudice of his Majeſt.'s ſervice.

Upon motion, ordered that the ſaid addreſs &c. lie for conſideration.

DUBLIN, May 24.

NEW SPECIES OF FRAUD.

The cuſtom adopted by a few tradeſmen in town, of iſſuing ſhop-bills, printed on copper-plate, upon bank poſt paper, with the number of the houſe impreſſed in white, after the ſame manner that the ſum for which it is paſſed is printed on a bank note, has given occaſion to many frauds on the illiterate and unwary. A grocer in North King-ſtreet, who is a very opulent, though not a very learned man, was, a few days ſince, cheated out of a conſiderable ſum of money in this way. A reputable looking man, dreſſed like a gentleman farmer, came into his ſhop late in the evening, and purchaſed wine and groceries to the amount of 10l. which he waited to ſee packed, and then pulling out his pocket-book, drew forth a 50l. bank-note, and deſired change. The grocer, after examining the note with a curſory glance, laid it down, went to his parlour deſk, and brought forth 40l. in notes and caſh, which the ſuppoſed gentleman, after examining cloſely, and ſeeing the guineas weighed, put to his pocket, giving the grocer, not the 50l. te as firſt tendered, but a very neat watchmaker's ſhop-bill, ſuch as already deſcribed, with the word "fifty," very ingeniouſly emblazoned in the cor-, in the bank note ſtile; and then pulling out his tch, and recollecting a particular engagement, ired the goods to be ſent inſtantly to an inn at Stoney Batter, as the carman was inſtantly leaving town, and to make out a bill and receipt any time in the courſe of the evening, and ſend it to him at Harris's hotel, Chapel ſtreet. All ſuſpicion was lulled, and the order ſtrictly complied with; nor was it till next day that the grocer diſcovered the cheat, but too late to recover goods or money, for an accompliſce waited at the inn to receive the goods.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1796.

The Weſtern Diviſion of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital is nearly finiſhed, and the foundation of the center houſe for the uſe of the family is laid; by which means the accommodations for patients are much extended.

As thoſe improvements have been effected chiefly by the aid of legiſlative grants, it is hoped the humane and charitable diſpoſed citizens of Pennſylvania will not fail to continue their uſual exertions to provide for the poor, who have greatly multiplied with the increaſed population of the ſtate.

The weſtern diviſion is int nded wholly for Lunatics; experience having ſhewn the unfavourable effects, in many caſes, of uniting the hoſpital for lunatics with an infirmary in the ſame houſe. By this judicious arrangement the Pennſylvania Hoſpital is likely to become as uſeful an inſtitution as any in America, for the ſick poor, whether in body or mind.

An infectious diſorder rages with the greateſt violence amongſt the cattle in the vicinity of this city. Thoſe taken with it, almoſt all die within two or three days after they are ſeized. One Grazier has loſt, within a ſhort time, thirty head by this dreadful malady. The Graziers are driving their cattle to the ſouthward of the city, towards Province Iſland, &c. in order to preſerve them from the effects of it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. ADAMS'S DEFENCE
Of the AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

A new Univerſity has been lately eſtabliſhed in the ſtate of North-Carolina, on the moſt liberal principles.

At a general meeting of the Truſtees, it was unanimouſly agreed, that Mr. Adams's Defence was a ſuitable and proper book to form a part of the courſe of ſtudies for the youth, on the ſcience of government.

Every man of ſenſe muſt view with real pleaſure the daily increaſing popularity of the immortal principles contained in this work—Every conſiderate man muſt realize that upon them is founded that admirable ſyſtem of government under which we have enjoyed ſo much happineſs; and that if our republic is to ſtand,—if thoſe monſters, the jacobins,

"Who, ever anxious for the ſpoils of ſtrife,
"Blaſpheme their country's deareſt name and life,"

are not to erect a murderous revolutionary empire on the ruins of our laws and liberty, thoſe principles muſt be eſtabliſhed and confirmed as the political creed of every friend of freedom.

That principle of philanthropy which transforms its poſſeſſor into a citizen of the world, cannot be too highly applauded. It forms the connecting link of the chain which binds the inhabitants of the moſt remote regions in one common intereſt, and makes man, the friend of man.

This principle is by no means incompatible with a ſuperior attachment to our own country; and however faſhionable or juſt it may be to applaud the coſmopolite, yet, he that decries a particular affection for one's own country, is moſt undoubtedly deſtitute of genuine patriotiſm. Reaſoning on this ground, it may be averred, that the profeſſions of thoſe among us, who call themſelves citizens of the United States, but who have uniformly, in their writings, given the preference to a foreign government over their own, evince that they are hollow hearted, deceitful politicians, enemies to their own country, and friends to no other.

Some of theſe perſons have gone ſo far as to threaten their *own country* with the vengeance of a foreign power, becauſe the government of the United States has preſumed to exerciſe its own ſovereignty in declaring and adhering to a ſyſtem of neutrality in the preſent war; and becauſe without conſulting theſe particular perſons has proceeded to form a treaty of commerce with a nation at peace with us. And, leſt this foreign nation ſhould not be furniſhed with plauſible pretexts to declare war againſt the United States, theſe perſons (of a ſimilar deſcription with thoſe denominated in France "excluſive patriots) have gone ſo far as to publiſh manifeſtoes againſt the people and government of this country, recapitulating in a formal manner a ſeries of crimes and miſdemeanors committed by our government againſt France.

Do ſuch men love this country? Are they friends of mankind? Are they not rather ſecret enemies of the independence, peace and proſperity of the United States, & Tools of a foreign power?

That thoſe who ſeek to degrade the American name and character, will ſtick at nothing to effect their purpoſes, has been repeatedly proved. The ſame perſons who were indefatigable in their attempts to involve us in war, are now the only men who deny the charge which they have ſo often proved againſt themſelves. One of theſe immaculates, in a fabricated letter publiſhed in the Philadelphia Gazette, inſinuates that the oppoſers of the treaty did not intend to "ſet it aſide." The ſame writer, in another *form*, has repeatedly declared that if the treaty had been *totally rejected*, it would not have produced any miſchief to the United States. He argued with all his powers to prove that it was radically bad, degrading to the national character, & pregnant with ruin to our commerce; yet, after all, he *now* ſays that he would *not* have "ſet it aſide."

If the enemies of the treaty did not mean to ſet it aſide; if they did not ſpeak their real ſentiments in oppoſing it, what an inſult was offered to the people of the United States by their congreſſional conduct! What a ſhameleſs waſte of time and public money took place in diſcuſſing the ſubject!

One of the members who now declares it was not intended to ſet the treaty aſide, aſſured ſeveral gentlemen on the morning the vote was taken, that though he had oppoſed it, he ſhould vote in favor of carrying it into effect. To ſhew how much dependence is to be placed on the declarations of this Poteus, he went into the Houſe, and voted againſt the appropriations!

How miſerably deſtitute of topics of abuſe againſt the government would the enemies of our country be, were the Britiſh to ceaſe their interference with the commerce of the United States! The only baſis of all the ribaldry againſt the adminiſtration of our government is founded not on the conduct of our own officers, but thoſe of a foreign nation. The people of the United States who are attached to the government, and the men who under its auſpices have ſecured to their country a degree of proſperity unparalleled in the annals of man, are traduced by our "excluſive patriots," becauſe, as they ſay, the cruizing ſhips of Great-Britain violate our neutrality.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, September 1.

Whereas a *Malignant Fever* has diſcovered itſelf for ſome weeks paſt in this place, and by its mortality in ſeveral inſtances, occaſioned much alarm, in this and in neighbouring towns. We, the ſubſcribers being appointed a *Committee of Health*, to the town of Newburyport, and having taken all poſſible meaſures to aſcertain the real ſtate of the ſickneſs, do hereby make the following report—which we pledge ourſelves to be accurate, and the reſult of our own ſtricteſt enquiry, as well as founded upon the opinion and honour of the gentlemen of the faculty in this place.

From the 15th of June until the preſent time, have died of a malignant fever, 21 upon the largeſt computation.

Fifteen have died with various other diſorders in that time—each account including children.

Seven only are at preſent ill with the fever, two of which the phyſicians report to be in a ſtate of recovery.

Further reports will be made from time to time.

WILLIAM WYER,
JOSEPH NOYES,
JOSEPH TYLER,
PHILIP BAGLEY,
ABRM. WHEELWRIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 6.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

The Thetis and Thiſbe, Britiſh frigates, part of Admiral Murray's ſquadron, arrived at the Hook laſt evening.—We have ſeen a letter from Capt. Hardy of the Thiſbe to capt. Stanhope of the Halifax packet. Capt. Hardy, ſays, that the ſquadron after a long chaſe came up with a French frigate of 32 guns, which, after a few ſhots, ſtruck. The chaſe was then continued after the other two veſſels one of which mounted 44, the other 38 guns.—And when the Thetis and Thiſbe left the ſquadron which was on the 29th ult. at ſun ſet the admiral's ſhip and the Topaz frigate were within threequarters of a mile of the French frigates.

September 7.

Extract of a Letter.

A veſſel has arrived at Haddam on Connecticutt River, with the yellow fever on board, which has communicated to the inhabitants of that ſmall village, and carried off ſeveral perſons; and on Monday laſt, there was upwards of twenty ſick. This ought to be a caution to admitting veſſels in our ports with ſuch little ſcrutiny as has been heretofore obſerved at this ſeaſon of the year from the Weſt India Iſlands, all of whom are now ſaid to be more or leſs viſited by that dreadful calamity.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this town, dated 23d June, received by the brig Nancy, captain Corran.

"I wrote you the 6th inſtant by the ſchooner Charlotte, Captain Phinney, via Baltimore, ſince which nothing political or commercial has tranſpired, except the French marching into Leghorn and taken poſſeſſion of all the Engliſh ſtores there, which was very valuable. The French fleet is ſtill moored in this bay, and Admiral Mann is cruiſing off with one ſhip of the line and a frigate leſs than the French."

September 1.

Capt. Newcomb, in the ſloop Barret, 22 days from Grenada, ſpoke the ſchooner Virginia, of Philadelphia to Hiſpaniola, on the 21ſt ult. in lat. 28, long. 70.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

You will inform the Public of the treatment we have met with from our brother citizens at Leogane, in the iſland of St. Domingo. The undermentioned veſſels were captured during the firſt ten days of Auguſt, by French privateers; and on the 10th inſt. there were 15 ſail of Americans taken into that port.

Brig Triton, Flinn, Philadelphia, condemned, veſſel and cargo.
Brig Eliza, Whitfield, Wilmington, do. do.
Schooner Ann, Gibbs, Boſton, do. do.
Juno, Burgeſs, do. do. do.

REMAINING for TRIAL.

Sloop Sincerity, Boyd, Philadelphia.
Delia, Higgins, do.
Brig Experience, Houſton, do.
Schooner Bride, Probert, do.
Brig Glaſgow, L. Codwin, New-York.
Induſtry, Maſſey, Boſton.
Alithea, Ham, George-Town.
Sloop Johanna, Hunt, Providence, R. I.
Britannia, Young, North Yarmouth.
Brig Charlotte, King, New York,
And a ſchooner—name forgot.

The pretence for condemnation is, "that they were bound to a Britiſh port, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which the French have declared to be in a ſtate of blockade." They are determined to take and condemn all Americans ſo bound, wherever they can fall in with them. No Americans are ſuffered to go on ſhore till their veſſels are condemned, under penalty of being impriſoned. Several of the Americans were confined for going aſhore.

PETERSBURGH, September 2.

Letters from Norfolk bring further information of the Engliſh ſquadron being off the Capes, and of Captain Barney having arrived with three ſhips of war, and being in chace. Theſe letters further ſay, that a firing was heard off the Capes, and it was conjectured, that the frigates under the command of Captain Barney had come up with the Engliſh ſquadron.

The accounts in the Norfolk papers received by yeſterday's mail, gave riſe to a report, that the aforeſaid Engliſh ſquadron was no more than the Thetis and Prevoyante: But the information by private letters corroborate it to be the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Murray, which ſailed from Halifax on a cruize on the 2d ult.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

Died, yeſterday, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Arthur Kennedy, merchant, of this town—A young man, who lived beloved, and died lamented, by all who knew him. In him his intimates have loſt a ſteady friend, and the public a valuable citizen.

GAZETTE OF THE *UNITED STATES* MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

ARRIVED

	DAYS.
Brig Charlotte, Cuſhing,	L'Anſeveau 20
Peggy, Kilby,	St. Thomas 15
Sloop Mary, Mulford,	Richmond 3
Experimement, Pitts,	do. 14
Lively, Bliſs,	Rhode-Iſland 4
Schr. Harriot, Sanford,	Nevis 19
Fitznah, Fiſher,	N. Carolina 12
Lark, Smith,	Penobſcot 12
Molly, Mullet,	Salem 7

CLEARED.

Schr. Sally, Senky,	Hiſpaniola
Sally, Thomas,	Beaufort
Swallow, Moore,	Norfolk
Sukey, Whitney,	do.
Friendſhip, Monteith,	Hiſpaniola
Jupiter, Burbank,	N. York
Fortitude, Taylor,	Norfolk
Robert, Cotterell,	Currituck
Barque Mars, Fowler,	Falmouth
Brig Active, Williams,	St. Bartholomews
Sloop Miranda, Kelly,	Dominique
Dolphin, Gover,	Norfolk
Maria, King,	New York
Patty, Pitman,	do.

The ſhip Deborah, capt. Palmer 70 days from Londonderry, is arrived at New-Caſtle, with upwards of 500 paſſengers, all healthy.

A ſhip belonging to New-York, the barque from Liſbon, and two ſchooners, were ſeen at and above New-Caſtle—names unknown.

Arrived at the Fort.

Sch'r Finero, Cavallo, Porto-Rico.
Friendſhip, Dunwody, Livepool, N. Scotia.

Arrivals at New-York—September 7.

	days
Ship Ulyſſes, Trevet,	Guernſey 63
Brig Patty, Campbell,	Hamburgh 72
Sally, Minor,	Bermuda
Mary Ann, Neil,	Cadiz
Schr. Comet, Butler,	Jean Rebel
Betſey, Neil,	Wilmington.

Captain Archiba'd Campbell of the brig Patty, 72 days from Hamburgh, left there the following veſſels.

The London Packet, of and from Baltimore, Hugh Campbell, maſter.

The Amiable, of and from Philadelphia.

The ſhip General Lincoln, capt. Lawrence, of New-York, from the Bay of Honduras.

The ſhip Two Friends, from Philadelphia.

The ſhip Sanſon, capt. John Smith of New-York, in 4 months from the Eaſt Indies.

July 27.—Spoke the ſhip Betſey of and from Boſton bound to Naples, 14 days out in lat. 41, 14, N. long. 30, 00, W.

July 31.—Was bro't to and boarded by a French 20 gun ſhip on a cruize from Rochfort, lat. 41, 0, N. long. 34, 00, W.

Capt. Trevet ſpoke the ſhip ———, G. Clarke maſter, from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia, out 19 days.

Capt. Doodle, from New-York, was ſpoke with by an arrival at Boſton.

The brig ——, Plummer, from New-York, was ſpoke with on the 17th Auguſt, to the ſouthward of Bermuda.

The ſhip Ontario, is arrived at Liverpool from this Port.

The Pallas, from New-York, was ſpoke with Auguſt 12, in lat. 42, 30; long. 63; out 12 days, all well, bound to Belfaſt.

INDIA SALES.

ON Thurſday the 22d inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be ſold at the ſtores of Willings and Francis, a large quantity of INDIA GOODS, imported in the Ganges, from Bengal, conſiſting of

3000 pieces Gurrahs
2000 do. Baftas, different kinds
3500 do. Coſſas, do.
450 do. Humhums, do.
600 do. Patna hdkfs. for women
100 ho. Addaties
80 do. Table cloths
300 do. Emerties
80 do. Punjums
300 do. Fine Mulmuls
200 do. Fine Dacca hdkfs.
100 do. Worked Muſlins
100 do. Doreas
100 do. Book Muſlin
100 do. black and colored Perſians or Taffeties
1200 do. Bandannoes, chocolate, red and blue
100 do. Choppa Romals
40 quarter caſks of Hyſon Tea of good quality
40 Souchong

The coarſe goods will be ſold by the bale, the taffetas and bandannoes in lots to ſuit the purchaſers, the teas by the cheſt. The whole is entitled to the drawback, and will be ſold for approved notes, on a liberal credit.

The goods may be ſeen from the 15th inſt. to the day previous to the ſale.

JOHN CONNELLY, Actioneer.

September 8. d

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, FOR SALE.

SITUATE in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, between ten and eleven miles from the City of Philadelphia; with sixty acres of Land. The Mill is in good order, and on a never failing stream of water. For further particulars; enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE HELMBOLD.

September 1st, 1796. co 3

WATSON's ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,

Apology for Christianity,

In a series of Letters, addressed to

EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.

Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

By *R. WATSON*, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Landaff.

(Price 75 cents bound)

Watson's Answer to Paine,

To be had at the same place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends sleep.

Sept. 1. eotf

Letters Patent,

Granted to the Subscriber, for the Cure of

Incurvations and Distortions of the Spine,

By an improvement in Stays and an Apparatus.

EVERY thing has been studied to render this application safe, easy, effectual, and generally useful, and that if necessary, it may be accompanied with any other mode.

The success of the Patentee in the cure of distortions, from Incurvations of the Spine, the Wry Neck, &c. in this city and in different parts of the United States, under the inspection of eminent physicians, when every other mode had failed, will, it is hoped, afford the public sufficient testimony of the utility of this application.

N. B. He makes an apparatus for restoring distorted feet in children—Bandages in general—Trusses of various descriptions, and one in particular on a plan entirely new, which in some cases is found to answer better than any other.

He returns thanks to those medical gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have honored him with their patronage and confidence.

☞ The Ladies are respectfully informed, that he has an elegant assortment of Stays and Corsets for Sale, which will be altered if necessary, free of extra charge.

LUNDIN M'KECHNIE,

Aug. 16 2aw3w No. 17 Dock-street.

TO BE SOLD,

That Neat and Convenient HOUSE,

WHEREIN the subscriber now lives. There are four rooms on a floor: the house is two stories high with a good garret above: under the whole is an excellent cellar, with a dry well, in which is a convenient framed chamber for preserving meat, butter, &c. in warm weather. Attached to the house is a Stable for three horses, hay-lof, granary, and carriage-house, a wood-yard paved with stone, and a garden with soil of a fine quality. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton, or. in her absence to Thomas D. Johnson, Esq. or the rev. Samuel S. Smith.

ANN WITHERSPOON.

Princeton, Aug 24. 2awtO

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to make application for a renewal of the following certificate, supposed to be lost on the passage to England in April 1794:

Certificate No 10335, dated 15th November, 1793, for 2830 dollars and 92 cents—Six per cent. domestic debt, on the books of the Treasury of the United States in the name of the Hon. John Trevor.

ROBERT BIRD, at John Warder's.

Philadelphia, August 10th, 1796. *2aw 6w

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

VERSUS NED CATON, A NEGRO MAN.

WHO was committed to the jail of Dauphin county on his confession of having robbed the waggon of a certain John Grace, Coppersmith and Tinman, belonging to Philadelphia of Tin, Copper and Pewter ware, Spoons, Knives and Forks, some of which was found on the said Negro; also, was found on him, a Morocco Leather Pocket Book, in which is wrote the name WILLIAM WESTON; it contains sundry papers, which corroborate the suspicion of the book having been stolen; amongst which are Six Lottery Tickets, one in the Canal Lottery in Charleston, one in Harvard College, one in the Federal City, two in the Pennsylvania Canal, insured, and one in Patterson Lottery, New-Jersey, all in the possession of

ALEX. BERRYHILL.

Harrisburgh, August 27th, 1796. eog

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.

Enquire at this Office. Aug. 19

LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing" for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose.

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money, at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

Schedule of sections of townships, or fractional parts of townships, to be sold at Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.
1st RANGE.			**6th Township.**			**6th RANGE.**		
1st Township.			8a12	640	each	**1st Township.**		
28	5	65	14	640		17	3	20
29	256	95	17a20	640	each	18	270	
30	250	75	25a36	640	each	21	8	50
34	240	90	**8th Township.**			22	166	40
35a36	640	each	3a14	640	each	23	427	
2d Township			17a20	640	each	24	640	
19	1	40	23	640		27	151	80
20	170	70	25a30	640	each	28a30	640	each
21	185		33a36	640	each	33	58	
22	2	30	**10th Township**			34a36	640	each
25	488	80	1a2	640	each	**2d Township.**		
26a27	640	each	5a14	640	each	1	126	
28	560		17a20	640	each	2	440	
29	551	60	23a36	640	each	3	448	
30	564		**12th Township.**			4	456	
31-36	640	each	1a14	640	each	5	464	
4th Township.			17a20	640	each	6	472	
19	64		23a36	640	each	7	340	
25	640		**4th RANGE.**			8a14	640	each
26	387	60	**1st Township.**			17a20	640	each
27	36		24	636	50	23a36	640	each
31a32	640	each	29	636	50	**3d Township.**		
33	616		30	640		1	470	
34	445	20	34	515		2	478	
35	222	50	35a36	640	each	3	486	
36	16	20	**2d Township.**			4	494	
5th Township.			2	265	60	5	502	
6	139	20	3a6	640	each	6	510	
12	479	30	7	265	20	7a14	640	each
17	304	15	8	538		17a20	640	each
18	638	50	9a12	640	each	23a36	640	each
23	450	75	13	535		**5th Township.**		
24	640		14	540		1	518	
29	184		17a20	640	each	2	526	
30	640		23a36	640	each	3	534	
35	312	80	**3d Township.**			4	540	
36	640		1a14	640	each	5	548	
2d RANGE.			17a20	640	each	6	556	
1st Township.			23a36	640	each	7a14	640	each
28	7	20	**5th Township.**			17a20	640	each
34	6	50	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
3d Township.			17a20	640	each	**7th Township.**		
24a26	640	each	23a36	640	each	1	566	
28	499	16	**7th Township.**			2	571	40
29	640		1a2	640	each	3	576	
31a33	640	each	5a7	640	each	4	585	60
4th Township.			12a13	640	each	5	593	
11	26	40	18a19	640	each	6	601	
12	397	50	25	640		7a14	640	each
13	51	50	30a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
15	27	50	**9th Township.**			23a36	640	each
16	259	20	1a14	640	each	**9th Township.**		
17	524		17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
18	640		23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
19	635		**11th Township.**			23a36	640	each
20	584	80	1a14	640	each	**13th Township.**		
21	636	21	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
22a36	640	each	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
5th Township.			**13th Township.**			23a36	640	each
5	93		1a14	640	each	**15th Township.**		
6a7	640	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
23a25	640	each	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
27a28	640	each	**5th RANGE.**			23a36	640	each
32a36	640	each	**1st Township.**			**7th RANGE.**		
7th Township.			18	274	40	**1st Township.**		
3	640		22	87	50	30	4	20
8th Township			23	427	50	36	132	50
1a5	640	each	24	640		**2d Township.**		
6	440		26	70		3	35	
7a14	640	each	27	394	20	4	625	
17a20	640	each	28	634		5a6	640	each
23a36	640	each	29a30	640	each	9	296	
9th Township.			31	18		10a12	640	each
6	640		32	584	80	14	30	
8	312	30	33a36	640	each	17a18	640	each
11	640		**2d Township.**			19	14	
13a14	640	each	2	180	20	20	496	
19a20	640	each	3	430		23a24	640	each
23a36	640	each	4	448		25	380	
3d RANGE.			5	456		26a37	640	each
2d Township.			6	464	80	**4th Township.**		
15	640		7	250		1a14	640	each
16	600		8	618		17a20	640	each
20	557	50	9a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
21a22	640	each	17a20	640	each	**6th Township.**		
23	699		23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
25a36	640	each	**4th Township.**			17a20	640	each
3d Township.			1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
9	188	60	17a20	640	each	**8th Township.**		
10	344		23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
11	267		**6th Township.**			17a20	640	each
12	152		1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
14	202	50	17a20	640	each	**10th Township.**		
15	630		23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
16a18	640	each	**8th Township.**			17a20	640	each
19	217	50	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
20	616	75	17a20	640	each	**12th Township.**		
21a36	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
4th Township.			**10th Township.**			17a20	640	each
1	170		1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
2	544		17a20	640	each	**14th Township.**		
3	320		23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
4	4	50	**12th Township.**			17a20	640	each
5	120		1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
6	640		17a20	640	each	**16th Township.**		
7	563		23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
8a9	640	each	**14th Township.**			17a20	640	each
10	540	80	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
11	529	70	17a20	640	each			
12a14	640	each	23a36	640	each			
17a20	640	each						
23a36	640	each						

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Lots reserved by the United States and also of those formerly sold.—The aggregate quantities in the several townships or fractional parts of townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; the quantities in particular lots or sections, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

LANDS of the United States.

Treasury Department,

August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing "for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north west of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing, unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, and the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase-money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townships to be sold at Philadelphia, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2	1	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,496
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,008
To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]